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THE FEDERAL A.I. LANDSCAPE

**HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS
SHAPING A.I. IN 2025**



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INTRODUCTION

From the West Wing to Capitol Hill, artificial intelligence (A.I.) is a priority, and both branches are moving fast to ensure U.S. competitiveness and dominance in the space.

The focus on A.I. was established early in the administration, with President Trump signing Executive Order (EO) 14179 on A.I. within his first week in office. Since then, the administration has continued to make A.I. a key tenet of their platform, with the marquee plan *Winning the Race: America's A.I. Action Plan* acting as a roadmap for government action on A.I. The administration has also shifted from the Biden-era focus on oversight to an emphasis on deregulation and innovation. The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) are coordinating the whole-of-government approach to implement the White House's A.I. vision – from ensuring that data centers have the energy they need through Department of Energy (DOE) policy, to investing in A.I. healthcare systems through the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Work in Congress around A.I. covers a broad scope, with almost every committee holding hearings and introducing legislation on this issue. In the Senate, Commerce, Science, and Transportation Chair Ted Cruz (R-TX) has unveiled an A.I. policy framework to strengthen American A.I. leadership, introducing the first legislative proposal in the plan, *S. 2750 The SANDBOX Act*, in September.

On the House side, Energy and Commerce Chair Brett Guthrie (R-KY) looks to provide the energy and permitting changes needed to power the A.I. revolution, while House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Research and Technology Chair Jay Obernolte (R-CA) – an expert in the space, and the Chair of the House Bipartisan Task Force on Artificial Intelligence in the 118th Congress – has introduced bipartisan legislation to strengthen U.S. leadership in A.I. infrastructure.

This report maps the federal A.I. landscape since the advent of the new administration. It outlines the White House's *America's A.I. Action Plan*, and a suite of executive orders related to A.I. that President Trump has released since the start of the new administration. It also details OSTP and OMB purview and implementation, the First Lady's K-12 AI challenge, and key individuals in the A.I. space within the White House. Agency snapshots cover the major A.I. actions taken by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Department of Commerce (DOC), DOE, HHS, and the General Services Administration (GSA). The Congress sections outline committee jurisdictions, the state-preemption moratorium fight, and a watch-list of bills, plus member spotlights across both chambers.

WHITE HOUSE

Winning the Race: America's A.I. Action Plan & Related Executive Orders

On July 23, 2025, the White House released [America's A.I. Action Plan](#), a multipronged federal initiative based on three pillars: innovation, infrastructure, and international diplomacy. The 28-page policy blueprint outlines more than 90 federal actions to be implemented within the next year. These suggested policy initiatives range from withholding federal funding from states with burdensome A.I. regulations to national workforce initiatives to train workers for high-demand roles, and tightening export controls on advanced A.I. compute to prevent sensitive chips from reaching adversarial countries.

EO 14319: PREVENTING WOKE A.I. IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[EO 14319](#) emphasizes the critical role of A.I. in American life and expresses concern about ideological bias within A.I., especially from diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) initiatives. Federal agencies must only procure large language models (LLMs) that are "truth-seeking" and "ideologically neutral."

On September 26, 2025, the OMB [announced](#) that it would be leading a series of industry "listening sessions" to inform forthcoming anti "woke A.I." guidance. Topics discussed will include:

- The specific categories of risk that organizations monitor for;
- Pre-training criteria and methods to reduce identified risks, as well as the post-training classifiers or similar rules that have been integrated;
- Continuous monitoring capabilities to detect unwanted model behavior and what documentation and intervention looks like;
- How organizations currently address the topics of ideological neutrality and truth-seeking, as presented in EO 14319;
- Whether any "instructions" are shared with a model when producing information about sensitive or political topics;
- Whether organizations have needed to update or alter any products to meet compliance with new state-level or national-level A.I. regulation. This would include alterations to risk criteria, training approaches (to include data curation and model training methodologies), new classifiers, and new documentation requirements (e.g., via the EU's A.I. Act); and
- Whether downstream integrators of A.I. models are satisfied with the level of transparency they receive from developers to meet regulatory reporting requirements.

On September 25, 2025, the GSA [announced](#) a OneGov agreement adding xAI's Grok model for federal use. This marks the first major LLM that the government has chosen to collaborate with since announcing the executive order. Under a \$0.42-per-agency agreement, U.S. departments can now employ the Grok 4 and Grok 4 Fast AI models through 2027, signaling the government's continued focus on modernizing government functions and remaining ahead of rivals like China.

GSA has also announced an agreement with Meta to provide its "Llama" open source A.I. model across the federal government, also under OneGov and in line with the President's A.I. Action Plan.

EO 14318: ACCELERATING FEDERAL PERMITTING OF DATA CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE

[EO 14318](#) establishes the rapid expansion of data center infrastructure as a national priority and as being foundational to U.S. economic competitiveness, national security, and technological leadership. The order recognizes that current permitting processes can delay or obstruct the timely development of these facilities. To address this, the federal government commits to streamlining permitting procedures, reducing regulatory barriers, and leveraging federal lands to support the construction of data centers and associated infrastructure, such as energy systems and high-voltage transmission lines.

On September 9, 2025, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [announced new guidance](#) aimed at accelerating construction of infrastructure that would enable companies to start building before obtaining air permits. This action provides flexibility to begin certain building activities that are not related to air emissions, such as installing cement pads, before obtaining a Clean Air Act (CAA) construction permit. This initiative aligns closely with EO 14318 as well as with Administrator Lee Zeldin's "[Powering the Great American Comeback Initiative](#)."

On July 24, 2025, DOE [announced](#) the next steps in the Trump administration's plan to accelerate the development of A.I. infrastructure through siting on DOE lands. DOE has selected four sites—Idaho National Laboratory, Oak Ridge Reservation, Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and Savannah River Site—to move forward with plans to invite private sector partners to develop cutting edge A.I. data center and energy generation projects.

EO 14320: PROMOTING THE EXPORT OF THE AMERICAN A.I. TECHNOLOGY STACK

[EO 14320](#) establishes a coordinated national effort to support the American A.I. industry by promoting the export of full-stack American A.I. technology packages. The aim of the EO is to help the U.S. lead in developing frontier A.I. capabilities, as well as to support exporting American A.I. technologies, standards, and governance models.

Although no further notices have come out related to this EO, the administration is taking related actions. In late September, the administration [announced](#) it was clamping down on companies that pose national-security risks by adding them to a trade blacklist. Under the new rule, subsidiaries of companies that are on a Commerce Department blacklist known as the [Entity List](#) would also be subject to trade restrictions. The goal is to close what the administration sees as a loophole that lets companies create subsidiaries to get around the entity-list sanctions. If a company on the list is the majority owner of another firm, that business will now also be subject to the same restrictions.

Other Executive Orders

EO 14179: REMOVING BARRIERS TO AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

On January 23, 2025, [EO 14179](#) was released. It sets a pro-innovation posture for federal A.I. policy and orders a government-wide A.I. action plan. It also rolls back several Biden-era A.I. directives and instructs agencies to align rules and guidance accordingly. Implementation for EO 14179 runs through OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) and interagency coordination, with timelines for recommendations being dictated by the White House.

EO 14277: ADVANCING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE EDUCATION FOR AMERICAN YOUTH

On April 23, 2025, [EO 14277](#) was released. The EO creates a White House–led effort to expand K-12 A.I. literacy, teacher training, and curricular resources. Agencies are directed to develop standards-aligned materials and competitions to cultivate an "A.I.-ready" workforce. The order assigns OMB/OSTP roles to coordinate funding and execution with Education and other agencies.

EO 14355: UNLOCKING CURES FOR PEDIATRIC CANCER WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

On September 30, 2025, [EO 14355](#) was announced. It directs HHS/NIH to harness A.I. and major federal datasets to accelerate pediatric cancer research and clinical translation. The White House paired the order with a [fact sheet](#) outlining additional funding and coordination steps. Agencies must propose A.I.-enabled improvements to trials, diagnostics, and data sharing, with progress reporting back to the White House.

White House Related Organizations

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OSTP under the Trump administration has significantly shaped U.S. A.I. policy since January 2025. In March 2025, the President outlined OSTP's goals and priorities in a [letter](#) to Director Michael Kratsios that outlined three main goals for A.I.:

1. How can the United States secure its position as the unrivaled world leader in critical and emerging technologies — such as artificial intelligence, quantum information science, and nuclear technology — maintaining our advantage over potential adversaries?
2. How can we revitalize America's science and technology enterprise – pursuing truth, reducing administrative burdens, and empowering researchers to achieve groundbreaking discoveries?
3. How can we ensure that scientific progress and technological innovation fuel economic growth and better the lives of all Americans?

On September 26, 2025, OSTP issued a [request for information](#) (RFI) asking stakeholders to identify federal statutes, regulations, and agency policies that hinder the development, deployment, and adoption of artificial intelligence technologies in the United States. OSTP outlined five categories where existing federal rules may create barriers to artificial intelligence adoption: regulatory mismatches that occur when outdated, human-centered assumptions no longer align with A.I. capabilities; structural incompatibility arising when legal or procedural frameworks are fundamentally unsuitable for A.I. systems; lack of regulatory clarity that increases compliance costs and slows innovation; direct hindrance from regulations that explicitly restrict A.I. use; and organizational factors such as workforce readiness, institutional capacity and cultural barriers within agencies that can limit the pace of A.I. deployment. The request follows the release of America's A.I. Action Plan on July 23, which directed OSTP to gather public input on regulatory obstacles and work with agencies to address them. Responses are due by October 27, 2025, and may be submitted electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal.

On September 23, 2025, OMB Director Russell Vought and OSTP Director Michael Kratsios released the administration's [Fiscal Year 2027 Administration Research and Development Budget Priorities](#)

[and Cross-Cutting Actions](#). The memo emphasizes advancing U.S. leadership in A.I. through both fundamental and applied research. Key priorities include developing novel A.I. paradigms and computing architectures, improving data-efficient and high-performance A.I. systems, and enhancing interpretability, controllability, and robustness of A.I. technologies. Applied A.I. efforts focus on accelerating scientific discovery, energy innovation (e.g., nuclear fusion), quantum information science, and autonomous systems such as robotics and drones. The memo also highlights the importance of A.I. in national security, including A.I.-enabled surveillance and decision-making, and calls for improved methodologies for evaluating A.I. reliability and performance. Agencies are encouraged to invest in infrastructure, public-private partnerships, and workforce development to support these goals and ensure continued American dominance in critical technologies.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

OMB, led by Director Russell Vought, also plays a critical role in the adoption and enforcement of the President's A.I. agenda.

On April 3, 2025, OMB issued [M-25-21 Accelerating Federal Use of A.I.](#), rescinding the Biden-era [M-24-10](#) and instructing agencies to name a Chief A.I. Officer, publish A.I. strategies and inventories, apply minimum risk management practices for "high impact A.I.," and pause or cease uses that don't meet those safeguards.

The same day, OMB released [M-25-22 Driving Efficient Acquisition of A.I.](#), which replaces [M-24-18](#) and steers agencies to avoid vendor lock in, improve performance monitoring, and maximize U.S.-made A.I. where the law allows. Both memos implement Trump's EO 14179 and continue to point agencies to [M-21-06](#) from the first Trump administration for how to approach the regulation of nonfederal uses.

VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Vice President JD Vance – for his first trip abroad since taking office – attended the Paris A.I. Action Summit in February 2025. During his [speech](#), Vance warned global leaders and tech industry executives that “excessive regulation” would negatively impact the burgeoning A.I. industry – a rebuke to the European efforts to curb safety risks from A.I. During the speech Vance said that A.I. was an economic turning point but noted that “[the new industrial revolution] will never come to pass if overregulation deters innovators from taking the risks necessary to advance the ball.”

FIRST LADY'S OFFICE

On August 26, 2025, First Lady Melania Trump announced the [Presidential Artificial Intelligence \(A.I.\) Challenge](#). The Presidential Challenge directly aligns with the White House A.I. Action Plan by helping to build the future A.I. workforce through a nationwide K–12 and educator competition, channeling public–private partnerships to spur hands-on innovation in classrooms and communities. The Challenge also aims to make A.I. more accessible by pointing schools to practical tools and resources on [AI.gov](#). Launched under the April 2025 EO 14179 on A.I. education and coordinated by the Task Force on A.I. Education, the Challenge is the plan's hands-on, classroom-focused piece.

At the beginning of September, First Lady Melania Trump hosted the second meeting of the White House Task Force on Artificial Intelligence Education, bringing together task force members and private sector leaders to advance A.I. education initiatives for American youth. 141 companies and organizations have since signed the White House's "[Pledge to America's Youth: Investing in A.I. Education](#)," including major tech firms.

Key Actors within the White House

DAVID SACKS, A.I. AND CRYPTO CZAR

David Sacks is the White House's special adviser ("A.I. & crypto czar"), shaping the administration's A.I. posture and messaging. He is credited as the lead architect of the administration's A.I. Action Plan and related EOs and coordinated the drafting of the plan across agencies and within industry. Sacks serves as a special government employee (SGE)—a limited-term advisory role. President Trump unveiled the White House A.I. Action Plan at a D.C. event hosted by David Sacks's All-In podcast and Hill and Valley, a coalition of American legislators and tech investors.

"Artificial intelligence is a revolutionary technology with the potential to transform the global economy and alter the balance of power in the world. To remain the leading economic and military power, the United States must win the AI race. Recognizing this, President Trump directed us to produce this Action Plan. To win the A.I. race, the U.S. must lead in innovation, infrastructure, and global partnerships. At the same time, we must center American workers and avoid Orwellian uses of A.I. This Action Plan provides a roadmap for doing that," said A.I. and Crypto Czar David Sacks.

MICHAEL KRATSIOS, DIRECTOR, OSTP

After being nominated in January and [confirmed](#) in March 2025, Michael Kratsios became the Director of OSTP. He has since been a central architect and explainer of the administration's A.I. agenda. He's led policy rollouts tied to the White House A.I. Action Plan, pressed agencies to clear regulatory bottlenecks ([including an OSTP request for public input on AI regulatory barriers](#)), and [reiterated the administration's messaging](#) overseas. He will continue to coordinate with OMB on cross-government R&D priorities that focus on A.I. and quantum for FY2027.

"We can harness [A.I.] for the benefit of the American people . . . to improve the American way of life, to increase our national security, to increase economic growth, to empower American workers," said Director Kratsios.

RUSSELL VOUGHT, DIRECTOR, OMB

Russell Vought is the Director of OMB where he oversees the operational rollout of A.I. in the federal government. In April 2025, Vought signed memos directing agencies to accelerate "high-impact" A.I. use cases — [M-25-21 Accelerating Federal Use of A.I.](#), and [M-25-22 Driving Efficient Acquisition of A.I.](#)— while partnering with OSTP on the [FY2027 R&D priorities memo](#) that highlights A.I. and quantum. Beyond A.I.-specific guidance, Vought's broader 2025 portfolio has shaped how agencies resource and implement A.I. programs.

AGENCIES

Federal Trade Commission

The FTC is currently at the [forefront of artificial intelligence regulation](#) in the United States, particularly concerning child safety and national security. The FTC continues to apply its traditional regulatory framework to A.I. In September 2025, the FTC announced the [Compliance Plan for OMB Memoranda M-25-21: Accelerating Federal Use of A.I. through Innovation, Governance, and Public Trust](#). It outlines the FTC's strategic approach to A.I. adoption, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and a focus on public benefit.

On September 11, 2025, the agency [announced](#) it is issuing orders to seven companies, including OpenAI, Alphabet, Meta, and xAI, to understand how their artificial intelligence chatbots potentially negatively affect children and teenagers. The federal agency said A.I. chatbots may be used to simulate human-like communication and intrapersonal relationships with users, and that it wants to understand what steps these companies have taken to "evaluate the safety of these chatbots when acting as companions," according to a release.

"Protecting kids online is a top priority for the Trump-Vance FTC, and so is fostering innovation in critical sectors of our economy," FTC Chairman Andrew Ferguson said in [a statement](#). The FTC said it is seeking information about how these companies monetize user engagement, develop and approve characters, use or share personal information, monitor and enforce compliance with company rules and terms of service, and mitigate negative impacts, among other subjects.

This scrutiny comes amid growing concerns about harmful interactions between A.I. chatbots and minors, with several high-profile lawsuits alleging that these interactions have led to tragic outcomes, including suicide cases involving minors. Beyond child safety measures, the FTC's approach to A.I. has also focused on enforcing [COPPA for A.I. systems collection data from children](#), [investigations into substantiated A.I. capability claims](#), [investigations into discriminatory A.I. systems to ensure algorithmic fairness](#), and [requirements for robust security measures for A.I. training data](#).

Federal Communications Commission

Under the leadership of Chair Brendan Carr, the FCC [is actively reviewing state-level A.I. regulations to identify potential conflicts with federal communications rules](#). This review stems from Trump's *A.I. Action Plan*, which specifically tasked the FCC with examining state A.I. rules and their impact on broadband infrastructure deployment. The [commission has asserted](#) its authority to intervene when state or local laws impede the deployment of modern broadband infrastructure, positioning itself as a potential counterweight to state regulatory efforts.

At the TechExpo25 in late September, Chair Carr said, "Our role at the FCC – in addition to permitting reforms and ensuring the networks are fast – we're taking a look to see if there's a role to play with respect to heavy-handed state-regulation of A.I. We do have some authorities, whether it's through Section 253 or Section 332 of the Communications Act that lets us preempt various state or local regulations that effectively prohibit the provision of telecom services. So, there may be a portion of

A.I. services that may be too heavily regulated at the state and local level that the FCC may be able to play a role in helping to streamline.”

The FCC released a [Notice of Proposed Rulemaking \(NPRM\)](#) on October 1, 2025, that asks how "A.I. tools are, or may be, used in communications networks to provide higher quality service and ensure the efficient and intensive use of the electromagnetic spectrum for the public benefit" and how state and local A.I. regulation prevents providers from realizing these benefits and otherwise impedes the advancement of wireless telecommunications. It also asks for commenters to "provide legal theories on how the Commission has authority under sections 253 and 332(c)(7) to preempt these state and local AI regulations." The October 1st meeting also resulted in a [Notice of Inquiry \(NOI\)](#) seeking comment on how the process of obtaining state and local government authorizations impedes wireline deployments within the meaning of Section 253. The NOI specifically calls for comments on "whether state or local laws seeking to govern or limit uses of AI are prohibiting or effectively prohibiting the provision of wireline telecommunications services."

The FCC has also published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to consider a [requirement to disclose the use of A.I. in political ads](#) and a [declaratory final ruling making AI-Generated Voices in Robocalls illegal](#).

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce is the U.S. government's main hub for A.I. standards, accountability policy, chip/compute industrial policy, and export controls. Under the White House [Winning the Race: America's A.I. Action Plan](#), the Department of Commerce's [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#) is named in a large number of recommended policy actions.

The [U.S. Patent and Trademark Office \(USPTO\)](#) focuses on incentivizing more innovation in key technology areas such as A.I. and other emerging technologies (ET) (e.g., quantum computing, synthetic biology, blockchain, precision medicine, and virtual reality), protecting that innovation and bringing it to impact to enhance our country's economic prosperity and national security and to solve world problems.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY (NIST)

NIST oversees development frameworks to better manage risks to individuals, organizations, and society associated with A.I. The [NIST AI Risk Management Framework \(AI RMF\)](#) is intended for voluntary use and to improve the ability to incorporate trustworthiness considerations into the design, development, use, and evaluation of A.I. products, services, and systems.

NIST also houses the Center for A.I. Standards and Innovation (CAISI). In June, Commerce Sec. Howard Lutnick [announced a name change](#) from the U.S. A.I. Safety Institute to CAISI. CAISI will serve as industry's primary point of contact within the U.S. Government to facilitate testing and collaborative research related to harnessing and securing the potential of commercial A.I. systems.

"For far too long, censorship and regulations have been used under the guise of national security. Innovators will no longer be limited by these standards. CAISI will evaluate and enhance U.S. innovation of these rapidly developing commercial A.I. systems while ensuring they remain secure to our national security standards," said Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick.

According to the Department of Commerce, CAISI's mandate covers:

- Work with NIST organizations to develop guidelines and best practices to measure and improve the security of A.I. systems, and work with the NIST Information Technology Laboratory and other NIST organizations to assist industry in developing voluntary standards.
- Establish voluntary agreements with private sector A.I. developers and evaluators and lead unclassified evaluations of A.I. capabilities that may pose risks to national security. In conducting these evaluations, CAISI will focus on demonstrable risks, such as cybersecurity, biosecurity, and chemical weapons.
- Lead evaluations and assessments of capabilities of U.S. and adversary A.I. systems, the adoption of foreign A.I. systems, and the state of international A.I. competition.
- Lead evaluations and assessments of potential security vulnerabilities and malign foreign influence arising from the use of adversaries' A.I. systems, including the possibility of backdoors and other covert, malicious behavior.
- Coordinate with other federal agencies and entities, including the Department of Defense, the DOE, the Department of Homeland Security, OSTP, and the Intelligence Community, to develop evaluation methods, as well as conduct evaluations and assessments.
- Represent U.S. interests internationally to guard against burdensome and unnecessary regulation of American technologies by foreign governments and collaborate with the NIST Information Technology Laboratory to ensure U.S. dominance of international A.I. standards.

Department of Energy

DOE oversees A.I.-energy infrastructure and is also the federal government's principal vehicle for A.I. compute and scientific advancement. Through the Office of Science, DOE funds and operates the nation's leading supercomputers and advances research in machine learning, foundation models, and A.I.-enabling hardware.

On October 2, 2025, the DOE unveiled its [Artificial Intelligence Strategy](#) and [Compliance Plan](#). The documents promote safe and secure A.I. adoption to address the nation's energy-related challenges and ensure alignment with all federal requirements. The strategy details how the department plans to harness the capabilities of A.I. to support its mission. The document provides possible use cases for the advanced technology in everyday operations, scientific discovery and innovation, energy efficiency, and national security. The plan also emphasizes building A.I.-enabling infrastructure, adopting A.I. practices, providing opportunities for workforce development, and collaborating with industry, academia and international partners. The DOE A.I. Compliance Plan ensures alignment with federal requirements outlined in the OMB's [Memorandum M-25-21](#).

In April 2025, DOE released an [RFI](#) to inform possible use of DOE land for A.I. infrastructure development to support the growing demand for data centers. DOE [identified 16 potential sites](#) for rapid data center construction, including in-place energy infrastructure with the ability to fast-track permitting for new energy generation, such as nuclear. This RFI works in accordance with EO 14179. Following the RFI, DOE [announced](#) the selection of four sites – Idaho National Laboratory, Oak Ridge Reservation, Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and Savannah River Site – to move forward with plans to invite private sector partners to develop cutting-edge A.I. data center and energy generation projects.

"President Trump is committed to ensuring American leadership in artificial intelligence and Secretary Wright is delivering," said White House OSTP Director Michael Kratsios. "The Trump administration will unleash Federal resources to build out the data resources needed for an A.I.-powered future."

Department of Health and Human Services

HHS primarily regulates A.I. in healthcare by promoting responsible use, ensuring non-discrimination, and incorporating A.I. into the HIPAA and health IT certification frameworks, as outlined in [its 2025 Performance Plan](#) and recent [antidiscrimination final rule](#). The department mandates transparency, safety-by-design, and risk mitigation in A.I. applications, while also updating its internal A.I. use case inventories and designating Chief A.I. Officers in alignment with [OMB directives](#).

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy's (ASTP) Office of the Chief Artificial Intelligence Officer (OCAIO) is responsible for leading the annual HHS A.I. use case inventory. The A.I. use case publication requirement was initiated consistent with [Executive Order 13960: Promoting the Use of Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence in the Federal Government](#) from President Trump's first term.

In October 2025, the Trump administration expressed opposition to the Coalition for Health A.I. (CHAI), which includes major tech and health firms like Microsoft and OpenAI. Deputy HHS Secretary Jim O'Neill [characterized CHAI's](#) efforts to create a quasi-regulatory framework as potentially forming a "cartel" that could disadvantage startups in the health tech sector, emphasizing that no entity should feel compelled to submit their work for evaluation by competitors.

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), operating under HHS, launched [a pilot program](#) aimed at improving prior authorization processes using A.I. This program focuses specifically on services with histories of fraud and abuse, including procedures for skin and tissue substitutions, electrical nerve stimulator implants, and knee arthroscopy for osteoarthritis. However, this initiative has raised concerns about the potential for A.I. systems to increase claim denials, prompting calls for independent review mechanisms to ensure patient safety before full implementation.

Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the use of A.I. in healthcare by establishing guidelines and frameworks for A.I. and Machine Learning-enabled (ML) medical devices, including software and drug development. The FDA's traditional paradigm of medical device regulation was not designed for adaptive A.I./ML technologies. Many changes to A.I./ML-driven devices may need a premarket review. The FDA reviews medical devices through an appropriate premarket pathway and has curated a list of [FDA-approved A.I./ML-enabled medical devices](#). The FDA has also established programs within the Office of Science and Engineering Laboratories to research regulatory science gaps, such as methods to evaluate continuously learning algorithms and address bias, to ensure patient safety and promote innovation.

Operating under the Biden EO [Executive Order 14110](#), in January 2021, the FDA published "[Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Software as a Medical Device Action Plan](#)" or "A.I./ML SaMD Action Plan." Consistent with this action plan, during the Biden Administration the FDA later published [Good Machine Learning Practice for Medical Device Development: Guiding Principles](#) and final guidance on [Deciding When to Submit a 510\(k\) for a Change to an Existing Device](#). Under the Trump administration, the FDA has published Draft Guidance: [Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Device Software Functions: Lifecycle Management and Marketing Submission Recommendations](#), and issued final guidance titled [Marketing Submission Recommendations for a Predetermined Change Control Plan for Artificial Intelligence-Enabled Device Software Functions](#).

The FDA also regulates A.I. for Biological and Other Products Regulated by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER). CBER participated in public workshops and discussions organized by FDA and by other national and international organizations to better understand the uses of A.I./ML in biologics and inform an appropriate regulatory framework that advances its safe and responsible use and promotes innovation. The FDA regulates the use of A.I. in Drug Development through the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER). CDER has seen a significant increase in the number of drug application submissions using A.I. components over the past few years. These submissions traverse the drug product life cycle, which includes nonclinical, clinical, postmarketing, and manufacturing phases. CDER is committed to ensuring that drugs are safe and effective while facilitating innovations in their development. CBER, in coordination with CDER and others in the FDA, developed a regulatory framework for the safe and responsible use of A.I. throughout the biological product lifecycle. The proposed risk-based credibility assessment framework is outlined in the [draft Guidance Considerations for the Use of Artificial Intelligence to Support Regulatory Decision-Making for Drug and Biological Products](#). In March of 2024, the FDA published "[Artificial Intelligence and Medical Products: How CBER, CDER, CDRH, and OCP are Working Together](#)," which outlines the FDA's coordinated approach to A.I. under the Biden administration.

General Services Administration

At GSA, A.I. is regulated by the Chief A.I. Officer and two governing bodies. The Chief A.I. Officer establishes processes to measure and evaluate A.I. performance and oversees GSA's A.I. plans, compliance, and inventory. The first governing body is the A.I. Governance Board, known as the EDGE Board, which will serve as a decisional board to oversee and coordinate the agency's activities related to A.I. This includes setting the overall vision and goals for A.I. development and use within the agency, emphasizing risk management, ethical guidelines, compliance with legal standards, and alignment with GSA's mission and values, particularly with Executive Order 14179, OMB M-25-21 and M-25-22. The second governing body is the A.I. Safety Team, a cross-functional working group established to facilitate the effective integration and utilization of A.I. technologies across the organization. Its purpose is to ensure that A.I. initiatives align with organizational goals, promote accessibility, enhance content quality, leverage research and data effectively, provide adequate training, optimize design and user experience, and are supported by robust technology and infrastructure.

In September 2025, GSA released its [A.I. Compliance Plan](#) that outlines how the agency plans to comply with OMB Memorandums M-25-21 and M-25-22, including strengthening A.I. governance, advancing responsible A.I. innovation, and managing risks from the use of A.I.

GSA currently has in place [2185.1A CIO, Use of Artificial Intelligence \(A.I.\) at GSA](#), which established governing policies for the controlled access and responsible use of A.I. technologies and platforms within GSA. This policy replaced CIO IL-23-01, which focused on generative A.I., and expanded its scope to cover broader A.I. governance. The 2185.1A CIO directive refines and updates the previous directive to reflect evolving guidance and to accelerate the responsible adoption of A.I. within GSA, with a particular emphasis on classifying and managing different levels of A.I. impact. By December 29, 2025, GSA plans to release an updated directive, 2185.2 CIO, Accelerating Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence at GSA, which will outline policies for the responsible, efficient, and accelerated adoption of A.I. technologies at GSA.

On August 14, 2025, [GSA launched USAi](#), a secure generative artificial intelligence evaluation suite that enables federal agencies to experiment with and adopt artificial intelligence at scale—faster, safer, and at no cost to them. Now available at USAi.gov, the platform puts powerful tools such as chat-based A.I., code generation, and document summarization directly into the hands of government users within a trusted, standards-aligned environment.

On April 29, 2025, [GSA unveiled its OneGov Strategy](#), an initiative aimed at modernizing how the federal government purchases goods and services. In this first phase, agencies will gain easier access to IT tools with standardized terms and pricing. The streamlined OneGov approach eliminates individual agency negotiations, saving time and reducing duplicated efforts across the federal government. Following the OneGov announcement, GSA entered several cost-saving, pre-negotiated agreements with leading American A.I. companies such as Amazon Web Services, Adobe, Box Enterprise, and Oracle. More recently, on August 5, 2025, [GSA announced the addition of leading American A.I. companies' products](#)—Anthropic's Claude, Google's Gemini, and OpenAI's ChatGPT—to its Multiple Award Schedule (MAS). On September 22, GSA announced a [OneGov initiative with Meta](#) that supports government-wide use of Llama, its open-source A.I. models, making them more accessible to all federal departments and agencies. A.I. regulation and federal-private partnerships continue to evolve under GSA.

CONGRESS

Congress approaches A.I. as a cross-cutting policy area rather than a single issue, spreading work across multiple committees and jurisdictions. Core tech panels – House Energy & Commerce and Senate Commerce – lead on consumer protection, online platforms, and innovation policy; Judiciary committees oversee copyright, deepfakes, and liability; Armed Services and Intelligence focus on defense and security uses; and Science and Homeland Security panels steer federal R&D, standards, and agency deployment.

There are already over 100 A.I.-related bills that have been introduced so far in the 119th Congress. The main A.I.-related legislation that has been passed thus far is [S.146 TAKE IT DOWN Act](#). *TAKE IT DOWN* requires the removal of non-consensual images, including A.I. deepfakes. The legislation passed with broad bipartisan support in April 2025.

In mid-May 2025, a 10-year moratorium on state A.I. rules was included in the House Energy & Commerce reconciliation package. The Senate included its own version in early June, but after bipartisan pushback from state officials, senators voted 99–1 on July 1, 2025, to strip the moratorium from the budget bill. Recently, Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) stated that the moratorium was "not at all dead."

Committee Jurisdiction Overview

SENATE

- **Commerce, Science, and Transportation**
 - Chair: Ted Cruz (R-TX)
 - Ranking Member: Maria Cantwell (D-WA)
 - A.I. Focus: Oversees A.I. safety/standards and consumer protection across FTC, NIST, NSF, NTIA, and OSTP; drives innovation and platform oversight. Handles A.I. safety standards, consumer protection, and innovation.
 - Key Subcommittee: Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security
- **Energy and Natural Resources**
 - Chair: Mike Lee (R-UT)
 - Ranking Member: Martin Heinrich (D-NM)
 - A.I. Focus: Oversees energy and permitting reform, critical for buildout
- **Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs**
 - Chair: Rand Paul (R-KY)
 - Ranking Member: Gary Peters (D-MI)
 - A.I. Focus: Writes the rules for federal A.I. use: procurement guardrails, risk management, inventories, and cybersecurity/readiness for agencies.
 - Key Subcommittee: Emerging Threats & Spending Oversight
- **Judiciary**
 - Chair: Chuck Grassley (R-IA)

- Ranking Member: Dick Durbin (D-IL)
- A.I. Focus: Handles civil rights, privacy, liability, deepfakes, and IP/copyright for A.I.; venue for licensing/liability debates and national security carveouts.
- Key Subcommittee: Privacy, Technology, and the Law
- **Health, Education, Labor and Pensions**
 - Chair: Bill Cassidy (R-LA)
 - Ranking Member: Bernie Sanders (I-VT)
 - A.I. Focus: A.I.'s impact on jobs, wages, and the workplace, how schools can use A.I., health-related A.I. usage.
- **Armed Services**
 - Chair: Roger Wicker (R-MS)
 - Ranking Member: Jack Reed (D-RI)
 - A.I. Focus: Military A.I. applications, cyber defense/offense strategies, and energy demands for A.I. systems.

HOUSE

- **Science, Space, and Technology**
 - Chair: Brian Babin (R-TX)
 - Ranking Member: Zoe Lofgren (D-CA)
 - A.I. Focus: Non-defense federal R&D, NSF, NIST, OSTP oversight. Advanced A.I. reliability and incident reporting legislation.
 - Key Subcommittee: Research and Technology
- **Energy and Commerce**
 - Chair: Brett Guthrie (R-KY)
 - Ranking Member: Frank Pallone (D-NJ)
 - A.I. Focus: Governs issues around permitting related to A.I. and data centers. Also oversees A.I.'s consumer impacts and competitiveness: platform accountability, data/use transparency, health, and the energy/data-center build-out for A.I.
- **Judiciary**
 - Chair: Jim Jordan (R-OH)
 - Ranking Member: Jamie Raskin (D-MD)
 - A.I. Focus: IP and speech/liability hub for A.I. (copyright, patent, right of publicity, deepfakes); shapes remedies and court/admin rules.
 - Key Subcommittee: Courts, Intellectual Property, Artificial Intelligence, and the Internet
- **Oversight and Accountability**
 - Chair: James Comer (R-KY)

- Ranking Member: Robert Garcia (D-CA)
- A.I. Focus: Investigates A.I.'s economic effects, federal deployment, and the U.S.–China tech race; pushes governance and waste/fraud controls.
- Key Subcommittee: Cybersecurity
- **Financial Services**
 - Chair: French Hill (R-AR)
 - Ranking Member: Maxine Waters (D-CA)
 - A.I. Focus: Focuses on A.I. in banking, markets, housing/credit risk, model governance, and consumer protection in fintech.
 - Key Subcommittee: Digital Assets, Financial Technology & Inclusion
- **Armed Services**
 - Chair: Mike Rogers (R-AL)
 - Ranking Member: Adam Smith (D-WA)
 - A.I. Focus: Military A.I. applications, cyber defense/offense strategies, and energy demands for A.I. systems.

Legislation to Watch

Bill	Sponsors	What It does	Introduction/Update
TAKE IT DOWN Act (Public Law 119-12) (Congress.gov)	Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX) with bipartisan co-leads	Criminalizes non-consensual intimate “deepfakes”; requires covered platforms to remove flagged content within 48 hours (FTC-enforced).	Enacted (signed May 19, 2025)
NO FAKES Act of 2025 — S.1367 / H.R.2794 (Congress.gov)	Sens. Coons (D-DE), Blackburn (R--TN), Tillis (R--NC), Klobuchar (D---MN); House partners	Creates a federal right to control use of one’s name/voice/likeness in AI outputs; tackles voice cloning & synthetic replicas.	Introduced Apr. 9, 2025, in the House and Senate
AI LEAD Act (Aligning Incentives ... Development) — S.2937 (Congress.gov)	Sens. Durbin (D-IL) & Hawley (R-MO)	Creates a federal product liability framework for advanced A.I., sets developer/deployer duties; adds registry for foreign A.I.- providers.	Introduced Sept. 29, 2025
CREATE AI Act of 2025 — H.R.2385 (NAIRR) (Congress.gov)	Reps. Obernolte (R-CA) & Beyer (D-VA)	Stands up the National A.I. Research Resource to give researchers compute, data, and tools.	Introduced Mar. 26, 2025
AI Public Awareness & Education Campaign Act — S.1699 (Congress.gov)	Sens. Young (R-IN), Schatz (D-HI), with Rounds (R-SD) & Kelly (D-AZ)	Directs Commerce to run a national A.I. literacy & scam -prevention campaign.	Introduced May 8, 2025
VET AI Act — S.2615 (Validation & Evaluation for Trustworthy AI) (Congress.gov)	Sens. Hickenlooper (D-CO) & Capito (R-WV)	Tasks NIST to develop assurance/validation guidelines and specs for A.I. test, evaluation, validation, verification (TEVV).	Introduced Jul. 31, 2025
Protection Against Foreign Adversarial AI Act — S.1638 (Congress.gov)	Sens. Cassidy (R-LA) & Rosen (D-NV)	Bars federal contractors from using specified China-linked A.I.- (DeepSeek); orders a national security- risk report.	Introduced May 7, 2025
Artificial Intelligence Risk Evaluation Act — S.2938	Sens. Hawley (R-MO) & Blumenthal (D-CT)	Establishes a DOE risk evaluation program for advanced A.I.-; requires developer submissions before deployment.	Introduced Sept. 29, 2025
Health Tech Investment Act — S.1399	Sens Rounds (R-SD) & Heinrich (D-NM)	Establishes a consistent Medicare payment pathway for A.I.-enabled devices.	Introduced April. 10, 2025

Key Members – Senate

SEN. MARSHA BLACKBURN (R-TN)

Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) is one of the most active Republican Senators on A.I. in the 119th Congress, leading two marquee efforts. She co-authored the bipartisan [S. 1367 NO FAKES Act of 2025](#) to create a federal right over one's voice and visual likeness and set notice-and-takedown rules for AI-generated replicas—aimed squarely at deepfakes targeting artists and the public, and introduced with Sens. Chris Coons (D-DE), Thom Tillis (R-NC), and Amy Klobuchar (D-MN), with companion House support. Blackburn also spearheaded the successful July 1, 2025, amendment removing a proposed multi-year federal moratorium on state A.I. laws from the reconciliation package, a 99–1 vote that preserved states' ability to regulate A.I. while Congress works on national standards.

SEN. MARIA CANTWELL (D-WA)

As the current Ranking Member of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation (CST) Committee, Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) has [fought efforts to preempt state A.I. rules](#) via a decade-long federal moratorium in budget reconciliation, filing amendments to strip it and arguing for accountable innovation instead. As the previous CST Chair, Cantwell advanced multiple A.I. bills, including the bipartisan [S. 3312 Artificial Intelligence Research, Innovation, and Accountability Act of 2024](#).

SEN. TED CRUZ (R-TX)

On September 10, 2025, Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation (CST) Committee Chairman Ted Cruz (R-TX) released his [A.I. legislative framework](#). The framework outlines five pillars to guide Congressional efforts on A.I. policy and proposes a light-touch regulatory strategy to make safe A.I. deployment easier in the United States while protecting against emerging risks. The five pillars are:

1. Unleash American Innovation and Long-Term Growth

- Establish Federal A.I. Regulatory Sandbox Program
- Streamline A.I. Infrastructure Permitting
- Open Federal Datasets for A.I. Model Training

2. Protect Free Speech in the Age of A.I.

- Anti-Jawboning: Stop Government Censorship
- Reform the A.I. Priorities and Goals of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- Combat Foreign Censorship of Americans

3. Prevent a Patchwork of Burdensome A.I. Regulation

- Clarify Federal Standards to Prevent Burdensome State A.I. Regulations
- Counter Excessive Foreign Regulation of Americans

4. Stop Nefarious Uses of A.I. Against Americans

- Protect Americans Against Digital Impersonation Scams and Fraud

- Expand Take It Down Act Principles to Safeguard American Schoolchildren

5. Defend Human Value and Dignity

- Reinvalidate Bioethical Considerations in Federal Policy
- Oppose AI-Driven Eugenics and Other Threats to Human Dignity and Flourishing

Each of these pillars is expected to have specific bills attached to them, with the recently released Strengthening Artificial Intelligence Normalization and Diffusion By Oversight and Experimentation, also known as the [S.2750 SANDBOX Act](#), as the first bill in Pillar I. Under the bill, A.I. deployers and developers would apply to modify or waive regulations that could impede their work. OSTP would coordinate across federal agencies to evaluate requests under their purview. Congress would collect regular reports on how often rules were waived or modified to better inform future policy decisions and the regulatory structure applicable to A.I.

SEN. JOSH HAWLEY (R-MO)

Sen. Hawley (R-MO) is leading the charge to hold companies' and agencies' A.I. use accountable in the Senate, using his position as Chair of the Crime and Counterterrorism Subcommittee on the Senate Judiciary Committee to push for tougher guardrails—particularly around kids' safety, deepfakes, and legal liability. Hawley has co-lead high-profile A.I. hearings and investigations, including a recent probe into Meta's A.I. chatbot policies and a September 2025 hearing on A.I. chatbots' risks to teens. In late September, Hawley cosponsored two bipartisan bills – [S. 2937 Aligning Incentives for Leadership, Excellence, and Advancement in Development \(AI LEAD\) Act](#) with Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL) and a bill to create a [risk evaluation program within the Department of Energy \(DOE\)](#) dedicated to tracking A.I. safety concerns related to Americans' national security, civil liberties, and labor protections with Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT).

SEN. MARTIN HEINRICH (D-NM)

In 2025, Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-NM) leverages his co-founder role of the bipartisan [Senate A.I. Caucus](#) to press for research funding, workforce training, and standards adoption consistent with the Senate A.I. Roadmap, while coordinating with appropriators and authorizers to move cross-committee packages. Heinrich is the cosponsor – with Senate A.I. Caucus co-chair Sen. Rounds (R-SD) – of [S. 1399 Health Tech Investment Act](#). In the 118th Congress, Heinrich helped craft and release the bipartisan Roadmap after hosting the [A.I. Insight Forums](#), positioning himself as a bridge between innovation policy and civil-rights-minded guardrails.

SEN. MARK KELLY (D-AZ)

On September 17, 2025, Senator Mark Kelly (D-AZ) released [A.I. for America](#), a “roadmap” for A.I. legislation. The plan addresses costs associated with A.I. and suggests the A.I. Horizon Fund, a federal fund fueled by contributions from leading A.I. companies that would provide the resources needed to reinvest in workers, infrastructure, and responsible deployment. Kelly's proposal provides recommendations on how to establish this fund, secure the future of workers in the A.I. economy, build infrastructure for responsible A.I. growth, and ensure public trust in A.I.

"The A.I. revolution is here, and we need to make sure hardworking Americans are not left behind. That's why my A.I. for America roadmap is designed to make sure this powerful technology benefits all Americans, not just a few big companies. As A.I. companies thrive, they must be good partners

and invest in our workers, our economy, and our energy future. This will guarantee that America remains the global leader in A.I. innovation, setting the standard for responsible technology development," said Kelly.

SEN. MIKE ROUNDS (R-SD)

Sen. Mike Rounds (R-SD) is focused on national security and industrial base use cases for A.I., using his position as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity of the Senate Armed Services Committee to enact the 2024 A.I. Roadmap's defense, cybersecurity, and workforce recommendations. Rounds was a co-author of the Senate A.I. Roadmap. In April, Rounds and Heinrich – co-chairs of the Senate A.I. caucus – introduced [S. 1399 Health Tech Investment Act](#). S. 1399 aims to improve health outcomes for Medicare patients by encouraging the use of A.I.-enabled medical devices by establishing a consistent Medicare payment pathway for these technologies.

SEN. CHUCK SCHUMER (D-NY)

Senate Democrat Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) is the co-author of the 2024 [Bipartisan Senate A.I. Working Group's Roadmap](#), which was written with Sens. Mike Rounds (R-SD), Martin Heinrich (D-NM), and Todd Young (R-IN).

In 2025, Schumer continues steering the Senate's A.I. agenda by tasking committees to translate the Bipartisan Senate A.I. Working Group's Roadmap into concrete legislation and funding, building on his [2023 SAFE Innovation initiative](#) and last Congress's A.I. Insight Forums that shaped priorities like R&D, standards, and privacy. Schumer's coalition works with Sens. Rounds (R-SD), Heinrich (D-NM), and Young (R-IN) aims to keep A.I. largely bipartisan in the Senate.

SEN. TODD YOUNG (R-IN)

Sen. Todd Young (R-IN) is one of the co-authors of the Senate A.I. Working Group Roadmap. This Congress, Young introduced the bipartisan [S.1699 Artificial Intelligence Public Awareness and Education Campaign Act](#), which aims to help raise awareness and boost public trust in A.I. The legislation would require the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a public awareness and education campaign to provide information regarding the benefits of, risks relating to, and the prevalence of A.I. in the daily lives of individuals in the United States. In the 118th, Young co-led Schumer's Insight Forums and the Senate A.I. Roadmap effort, cementing his role as a GOP dealmaker on tech.

Key Members – House

REP. BRETT GUTHRIE (R-KY)

Rep. Brett Guthrie (R-KY) is the Chair of House Energy & Commerce and has cast A.I. policy as a competitiveness-and-infrastructure issue: he's led full committee hearings on how energy capacity and permitting shape U.S. A.I. leadership and framed Europe's heavy regulation as a cautionary tale. Guthrie has also pushed for the 10-year moratorium on state A.I. rules, arguing that a patchwork would stifle innovation. On September 30, 2025, Guthrie released an op-ed in the Washington Times titled "[AI Needs Power. Nuclear Energy Delivers](#)," which argues for expanded use of nuclear energy to meet growing energy needs associated with A.I.

REP. ZOE LOFGREN (D-CA)

On September 20, 2025, Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA) [called](#) on her colleagues to establish a new A.I. Task Force to tackle A.I. regulation. She is currently the Ranking Member of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee. In the 118th Congress, Lofgren introduced a [bipartisan A.I. workforce bill](#) with Chair Frank Lucas (R-OK) to develop a trustworthy-A.I. talent pipeline at NSF/NIST—groundwork for 2025 packages.

REP. DORIS MATSUI (D-CA)

As the Ranking Member on the Communications & Technology Subcommittee on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Rep. Doris Matsui (D-CA) has [led the push against a federal A.I. preemption/moratorium](#), warning it would gut Californians' protections and stifle responsible state experimentation. She's simultaneously supported targeted online-harms and transparency efforts. In the 118th Congress, she helped shape telecom/A.I. hearings that teed up today's debates.

REP. JAY OBERNOLTE (R-CA)

Rep. Obernolte (R-CA) has emerged as a pivotal figure in the A.I. space in the House. Obernolte's extensive background in A.I. distinguishes him from his congressional peers. Holding a graduate degree in A.I. and decades of experience as a technology entrepreneur, he brings firsthand knowledge to the legislative arena.

On September 12, 2025, Obernolte and Representative Josh Gottheimer (D-NJ) introduced [H.R. 5332 Liquid Cooling for A.I. Act](#), legislation designed to ensure the United States takes the lead in advancing next-generation infrastructure for artificial intelligence. The bill directs a comprehensive technology assessment exploring the use of liquid cooling technologies in U.S. data centers and how they can advance A.I. computing abilities. Additionally, it calls for the development of government-wide best practices that will not only guide federal use of liquid cooling technologies and methods to enhance the security and reliability of data centers but also establish standards that accelerate adoption of liquid cooling systems across both public and private A.I. facilities.

Obernolte is currently crafting a House version of sweeping A.I. legislation that could serve as a counterpart to Sen. Ted Cruz's (R-TX) regulatory "sandbox" bill. Obernolte has said his bill would codify portions of President Trump's A.I. Action Plan, enshrine certain recommendations from a [bipartisan A.I. task force](#) that he led last Congress, and establish guidelines for the role of state versus federal regulations in the industry.

REP. FRANK PALLONE (D-NJ)

As the Ranking Member on House Energy and Commerce, Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) has [opposed](#) efforts to preempt state A.I. safeguards via a federal moratorium in reconciliation, urging instead comprehensive federal privacy and targeted A.I. accountability. He's pressed hearings toward consumer protection and transparency. In the 118th, he framed A.I. oversight around harms and competition policy.